Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 4

(34)

[7-342]

Received August 21, 80

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 3 and 4.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

Products of Industry in Dublin District, in the County of Harford, State of Md during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Wm. A. Coale

BOOTS AND SHOES.

	Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary mechanic.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Machines: Number of sewing-machines.	Number of pegging-machines.	Number of screwing and nailing machines.	Materials: Number sides sole leather.	Number sides upper leather.	
	1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1																					1
2																					2
3																					3
4																					4
5																					5
6																					6

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

	Materials—Continued: Pounds of other leather.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Number of pairs of boots.	Value.	Number of pairs of shoes.	Value.	Value of unspecified products, including repairing.	Total value of all products.	Power used in manufacture: If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
1																				1
2																				2
3																				3
4																				4
5																				5
6																				6

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED).

	Name of corporation, company or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Tanning: Materials: Number of tons hemlock bark.	Sources whence hemlock bark is procured.	Number of tons oak bark.	Sources whence oak bark is procured.	Number of hides.	Number of skins.	Total value of all materials.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Brumigen Hay	2000 3000	2	2			10	8	1.00	.75	2.75 2.48	12						30 @ 8	Neighborhood	400 @ 4	100 @ 10	2000
2																						
3																						
4																						
5																						
6																						

LEATHER (TANNED AND CURRIED)—Continued.

	Tanning—Continued: Products: Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	Currying: Materials: Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Number of gallons of oil.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Number of sides of leather.	Number of skins.	Total value of products.	Power used in manufacture: If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	
1	500	100	2600 ~~2000~~	200	100	130	865 ~~1060~~	200	100	1160 ~~1000~~								1	1	10	1
2																					2
3																					3
4																					4
5																					5
6																					6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Page No. 3
Supervisor's Dist. No.
Enumeration Dist. No.

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Distilling, in the County of ....., State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: .....

Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor. Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation. On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ⅔ time only.	On ½ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used. On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used. Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Harford County																											
~~H. M. Street~~	~~Fruit Distillery~~																		Product less than $500									
~~Fred M. Brown~~	~~" "~~	~~300~~																~~536~~										
	Monroe County																											
Hardell & Lee																												
	Montgomery County																											
Luther G. King	Distillery 7.743	~~6000~~ 6000		2			10	10			350	6			6		~~2754~~	3888	Bennetts Creek			Overshot	36	5	5	1	1	12
Total 11	7.743 galls	6.000		2							350						2554	3888										
	Somerset County																											
~~Whittington Polk~~	~~Distillery~~																		Not in operation during census year.									
~~Isaac N. Dryden~~	~~"~~																		"			"		"			"	
	Washington County																											
~~Jesse Nunnemaker~~	~~Distillery~~	~~2.000~~	1	1			12		1.50			6			6		~~500~~	~~675~~	~~Tr. Potomac~~									
Israel Reiff	" 5.449	4000	2	2			10	10	1.50	1.00	400	7			5		1200	3000								1	1	16
H. W. Walker	" 6.084	9.000	7	5	1		10	9	1.50	1.00	1300	9			3		2800	8000	Conococheague	18		Overshot	4	41	6	1		
J. D. Hisshard	" 2.049	2000	2	2			12	10	1.00	.40	200	12					400	600			9	Turbine	3	75	5	1		
Jno. H. Cable	" 9.205	10.000	2	2			8	8	1.50	1.00	350	5			7		6000	5400								1	1	15
~~Henry Hyper~~	~~"~~																		Produced nothing during census year.									
Total 4	23.219 galls	25.000		5	1						1.250						11.600	15.500										

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

(3)

[7–261.]

Recd Aug 21 80

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 35

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

2 Johnson

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Abingdon, in the County of Harford, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Clayton

S O McCourtney
Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $50 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor. Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation. On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ⅔ time only.	On ½ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used. On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used. Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1 Hanaway Jas B.	~~Fruit & Veg Packs~~ vegetables Canned & preserved	2000	80	20			10	10	150	100	1000	2	8	0	0	10	8000	10000	✓									
2 Smith John	Wheel Wrighting	1000	3	1			12	10	175	125	200	12					400	1000	✓									
3 Surf Hanson	Black Smithing	100	2	1			12	10	200	100	100	12					50	600	✓									
4 Heller Nicholas	Black Smithing	2000	4	4			12	10	200	75	915	12					1000	2500	✓									
5 Williams Wm A	~~Coffin Mfr~~ Cabinet Maker	1000	5	5			12	10	175			6	6				300	1000	✓									
6 Hawkins Jas B.	~~Carriage Builder~~ Wheelwrighting	500	4	1			11	11	175	50	150	12					300	1000	✓									
7 Steigler Louis G	Black Smithing	500	3	2			12	10	150	60	200	10	2				400	750	✓									
8 Dukoss Wm J.	Black Smithing	200	3	1			12	9	150		100	5	6	1			200	800	✓									
9 Houston B Harris	~~Fruit~~ Canned & preserved Vegetable Packs	4000	60	60			12	10	150	90	2700	2	.	.	.	10	6000	11000	✓									
10 Cullum Jesse	Vegetable Packs	2000	25	15			10	10	150	100	750	2	.	.	.	10	4000	6000	✓									
11 Voots William	Black Smithing	750	2	1			11	10	150		100	10	2				400	1000	✓									
12 Pearce Walter S	Wheel Wrighting	400	Took possession 1st June				10	10									300	500	✓									
13 Everett Jno W.	Wheel Wrighting	450	Took possession June 1st				10	10									150	600	✓									
14																		36750										
15																												
16																												
17																												
18																												
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REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Recd. Aug 21 80

Page No. 7
Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 36

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Hall & Roads, in the County of Harford, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Webster

W. H. Paul
Enumerator.

	Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor. Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation. On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ⅔ time only.	On ½ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used. On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used. Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
		Vegetable Canner & preserver																												
1	Osborn Henry A	Fruit Factory	5000	40	10	20	10	10	10	150 80	.80	2000	4				8	6000	9000											1
2	Carr Richard T	Fruit Factory	2000	25	5	10	10	10	10	150 80	.80	1000	3				9	5000	7500											2
3	Cole Alanson	do	1600	20	8	7	5	10	10	150 80	80	500	3				9	2500	3750											3
4	Osborn Luther	do	8000	35	18	10	7	10	10	150 80	.80	1200	3				9	6000	9000											4
5	Wells Jas W	do	2500	25	9	9	7	12	10	150	.80	1000	3				9	4000	7000											5
6	Baker Charles W	do	10000	60	15	20	15	10	10	150 80	80	1500	3				9	6500	9500											6
7	Wilkinson Thomas	do	6000	40	20	15	5	10	10	150 80	80	1200	3				9	6000	8500										10	7
8	Mitchell Cornelius P	do	2000	15	5	6	4	10	10	150 80	80	500	2				10	2000	3200											8
9	Baker William B	do	6500	100	65	35		10	10	150 80	80	2100	2				10	18000	26000											9
10	Hyde Samuel N	do	15000	110	60 20	25 20	7½ 14	10	10	100	80	4000	3				9	20000	30000								Manufacture 17.			10
11	McGaw Robert T	do	5000	30	14 10	12 10	4 5	10	10	150 80	80	1000	2				10	6000	8000											11
12	Tinnez John	do	3000	20	6	6	8	10	10	100 80	80	600	3				9	2800	3800											12
13	Jewins William	do	10000	60	30	20	10	10	10	100 80	80	2000	3				9	7500	11400											13
14	Baker Jas W	do	16000	100	60	40		10	10	100 80	80	2500	3				10	12000	18000											14
15	Baker George	do	6000	75	40	25	10	10	10	100 80	80	2000	3				9	9000	13500											15
16	Baker N	do	4000	60	25	15	10	10	10	100 80	80	1800	3				9	6000	9800											16
17	Chenery Daniel	do	3000	30	18	7	5	10	10	100 80	80	1000	3				9	5500	8200											17
18	Baker George A	do	10000	100	70	20	10	10	10	100 80	80	2200	2				10	17000	26000											18
19	Hopkins John Henry	do	2000	35	20	5	10	10	10	100 80	80	1050	3				9	6000	9000											19
20	Taylor Hunter	Black Smithing	1000	2	2			10	10	200	1.—	1200	12					1500	4000											20
		Vegetable canner & preserver																												
21	Hopkins John M	Fruit Factory	8000	40	20	10	10	10	10	100 80	80	1200	3				9	6000	9000											21
22	Baker Charles W & Co	do	4000	60	20	30	10	10	10	180 100	80	1500	2				10	7800	11500										10	22
23	Mitchell Edward J	do	2000	30	12	10	8	10	10	100 80	80	800	3				9	5500	8300											23
24	Gunland John	do	1000	30	10	8	12	10	10	100 75	80	800	3				9	6000	9000											24
25	Baldwin William	Black Smithing	600	8	3			10	10	125	75	500	12					700	1750											25
26	Botts Isaac W	Black Smithing	400	8	3			10	10	100	.75	300	12					1000	2500											26
27	Fletcher John C & Bro	Wheelwrighting	600	2	2			10	10	150	75	750	12					900	2150											27
28	Niles James A	Wheelwrighting	1000	3	3			10	10	125	75	800	12					1000	2300											28
29	Nichols James	Black Smithing	650	2	2			10	10	150	75	700	12					1800	2000											29
		Vegetable canner & preserver																												
30	Wells James	Fruit Factory	3000	50	10	6	4	12	12	100	80	1800	3				9	12305	15000											30
31	Yorsell James	Black Smithing	750	2	1			10	10	150	75	500	12					400	900											31

I Certify that I have this Completed the Enumeration of the District Assigned Me and that the returns have been duly and truthfully made in Accordance With Law and my Oath of office

W. H. Paul Enumerator July 12 1880

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 37

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in 37th Enumeration Dist., in the County of Harford, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Hopewell & Roads

Benfield Gorrell
Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor. Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation. On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used. On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used. Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Meahan William H	vegetables canned & preserved Fruit Packer	1000	25	12	13		12	10	1.00	50/100	1,000	2			1	9	3000	5000	✓									
Armstrong Geo S	Fruit Packer	700	40	15	15		12	10	2.00	80/100	625	1			1	10	3500	6375	✓									
Everist & Son	Fruit Packers	1000	30	10	6	4	12	10	2.00	50/100	400	1			1	10	2500	5000	✓									
James Charles	Fruit Packer	1000	40	15	15	5	12	10	1.50/00	75/100	800	1			1	10	3500	5500	✓									
Rogers Reuben T	Saddlery & Harness Maker	300					10	10				12					600	900	✓									
Gilbert & Son	vegetables canned & preserved Fruit Packers	40	25	10	10	5	10	10	2.00	50/100	720	1			1	10	7000	14000	✓									
Foard Edson H	Blacksmithing	200	2	1			12	12	1.00		75	12					500	900	✓									
Baldwin George	vegetables canned & preserved Fruit Packer	500	40	15	10	5	12	10	1.50/00	80/100	960	1			1	10	3943	6283	✓									
Thompson & Co	Fruit Packers	440	35	7	5	11	12	10	1.25/00	90/100	800	1			1	10	6000	7500	✓									
Carroll & Anderson	Fruit Packers	175	17	6	8	3	12	10	1.25/00	60/100	900	1			1	10	3600	5300	✓									
Wilkinson Joseph	Sawed turned & carved Turner of chair stuff	250	×	×			12	12				6			3	3	200	600	✓			~~Horse~~		~~1500~~				
Temple Amos A	Blacksmithing	400	2	1			12	12	1.00		100	12					600	1200	✓									
Marshal Thomas C	Blacksmithing	300	1	1			12	12	1.00		100	12					200	600	✓									
Evans & Son	vegetables canned & preserved Fruit Packers	1200	40	10	10	4	12	10	3.00	1.00	1200	1	1		1	10	5800	8500	✓							1	1	12
Walter C H	Fruit Packer	1200	40	5	10	5	12	10	1.25/00	75/100	800	1	1			10	6983	9300	✓									
Lee John T	Blacksmithing	375	2	1			12	12	1.00		80	12					300	600	✓							1	1	16
Hopkins & Bro	vegetables canned & preserved Fruit Packers	500	40	15	15	10	12	10	1.00	80/100	800	1	1			10	5000	6500	✓									
Spencer Silas L	Fruit Packer	400	30	4	10	6	12	10	1.00	80/100	800	1	1			10	4625	6330	✓									
Spencer & Son	Fruit Packers	175	18	4	4	3	12	10	1.00	80/100	250	1			1	10	1550	2325	✓									
Bailey & Son	Supplies ~~Cabinet maker~~	1500	2	2			10	10		25/100			12				500	1000	✓									
Riley John	vegetables canned & preserved Fruit Packer	100	23	3	8	3	10	10	1.00	1.00	600	1	1			10	3000	3700	✓									
Wilkinson Geo A	Fruit Packer	100	30	5	5	10	10	10	1.25/00	50/100	600	1			1	10	5000	7000	✓									
Walter John R	Fruit Packer	800	40	15	5		12	12	1.25/00	60/100	600	1		1		10	5750	7800	✓									
A Cooley & Bro	Fruit Packers	500	40	10	20	10	12	12	2.00	75/100	1000	1	1			10	5000	7600	✓									
Giles John B	Blacksmithing	300	2	1			12	12	1.00		350	12					1000	1500	✓									
Gallion James B	vegetables canned & preserved Fruit Packer	250	40	10	10	10	12	12	1.00/00	75/100	900	1			1	10	6811	7995	✓									
																		179.508										

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

[7–261.]

Recd Aug 21 80 Johnson

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 38

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in ....., in the County of Harford, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Churchville

Chas O Blackburn
Enumerator.

	Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor. Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation. On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used. On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used. Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Jeffry John	Blacksmithing	600	2	~~2~~ 1			12	8	1.50		350	12					500	~~600~~ 1400	✓									
2	Markley Jno M	Wheelwrighting	500	+	+			12	8				12					500	~~500~~ 1000	✗									
3	Schick J & Co	Tobacco Spinning ~~Cabinet-making~~	7000	4	4			12	8	1.50	.60	800	12					500	3500	✓									
4	Kaylin Saml	Blacksmithing	250	2	~~2~~ 1+			12	9	~~.50~~	.50	180	12					500	800	✓									
5	Mitchell Jos J	Wheelwrighting	~~1.50~~	2	2			12	9	1.00			12					150	800	✓									
6	Dussey Thos	Wheelwrighting	500	+	+			~~14~~ 12	8	~~1.00~~			~~12~~ 12					125	600	✓									
7	Bradley Patrick	Blacksmithing	500	+	+			~~14~~ 12	8	~~1.12~~ 2			12					500	800	✓									
8	Baker Nicholas	Tobacco Stripping & regulating Canned fruit & preserves	6000	30	20		10	~~14~~ 12	12	1.50	1.00	1500	~~8~~ 12				10	1750	11000	✓									
9	Bindorf August	Tobacco Cigars ~~Harness~~	500	2	2			~~15~~ 12	12		1.00	300	~~6~~ 12				6	90	500	✓									
10	Callahan Patrick	Tobacco Stripping & regulating Canned fruit & preserves	5000	30	20		10	~~15~~ 12	12	1.50	1.00	1500	~~8~~ 12				10	7000	9000	✓									
11	Edeler Ernest	Saddlery ~~Harness maker~~	600	2	~~1~~ 1			10	8	1.50		468	12					200	1500	✓									
12	Jones Harvey	Blacksmithing	885	2	2			~~14~~ 12	10	.65	.50	208	12					500	1000	✓									
13	Bechtold Fred	Tobacco stripping & regulating Canned fruit & preserves	412	6	6		~~1~~	~~15~~ 12	12	1.50	.75	250	2				10	315	1012	✓									
14	Bodt Edw A	Tobacco Stripping ~~Cabinet-maker~~	500	+	+			~~14~~ 12	8	~~1.00~~			2				10	1000	1500	✓									
15	Hopkins Jas H	Carriages & Buggies	1000	4	4			~~14~~ 12	10	2.00	.50	1700	12					1500	3700 ~~1500 2000~~	✗									
16	Hanson & Harlan	Tobacco Stripping & regulating Canned fruit & preserves	5000	30	15	15	~~15~~	~~14~~ 12	12	1.30	1.00	1500	~~8~~ 12				10	7000	9000	✓									
17	Kelly Robt A	Wheelwrighting	500	2	2			~~14~~ 12	9	~~1.50~~	.50		12					250	600	✓									
18	Kelly Allen	Blacksmithing	500	~~2~~ 2				~~14~~ 12	9	~~1.50~~	~~.50~~		12					250	600	✓									
19																			46.12										
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REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

(13)

[7—261.]

Received August, 21, 80

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist., No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 39

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Del Air Precinct, in the County of Harford, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Wilna,

Curtis A. Hollingsworth
Enumerator.

	Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor. Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation. On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used. On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used. Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Bond, Calvin	Black smithing	650	1	1			10	10		50	140	12					120	500	✓									
2	Beckord, Henry	Brewery Bottling Bottling Manufacture	4500	3	2		1	12	10	1.50	75	800	8				4	3050	4550	Little Deer Creek Winters Run	15	1	Leffel Turbine	2½	113	35	✓		
3	Alexander, J. M.	Black smithing	1200	3	2			12	9	1.50	50	500	12					1000	2400	✓									
4	Wirick, Conrad	Wheel wrighting	500	2	1			12	9	1.50		250	12					500	1600	✓									
5	Bauer, Wm. H.	Saddlery + Harness ~~Leather~~	500	4	4			10	10	~~2.00~~			12					1000	2100	✓									
6	Cirrick, Harrie	+ Stone work Marble Cutter	700	4	1			12	10	~~2.00~~	1.25	300	12					1000	1800	✓									
7	Carma, John A.	+ Blacksmith Carriage Mann.	13900	8	6			10	10	2.00	1.25	3000	12					2500	6500	✓									
8	Dillon, James A.	Saddlery + ~~Harness~~ Harness ~~Leather~~	600	3	2			10	8	2.00	1.50	800	12					1000	2800	✓									
9	Iszer, John	Saddlery + ~~Harness~~ Harness ~~Leather~~	150					12	10				12					300	700	✓									
10	Whitaker, Price	Wheel wrighting	100	1	1			12	10		75	148	12					250	600	✓									
11	Billingslea, Wm. T.	Black smithing	150	1	1			12	10		75	148	12					500	900	✓									
12	Kennedy, Jacob C.	Black smithing	150	1	1			12	10		75	50	12					150	500	✓									
13	Hiner, Frederick	Copper + Tin smith	1500	1	1			10	10	2.00		300	12					500	1000	✓									
14	Treadwell, Chas. W.	Black smithing	700	1	1			12	10	1.00		280	12					400	1500	✓									
15	Harkins, John W.	Wheel wrighting	250	1	1			12	10		1.50	10	12					250	650	✓									
16	Phelps, Westley	Black smithing	100	1	1			12	9		75	25	12					200	600	✓									
17	Cosey, J. H.	Black smithing	200	1	1			12	10	1.25		250	9	3				200	650	✓									
18	Hinson, Uriah	Black smithing	300	1	1			17	9	1.00		325	12					500	2000	✓									
19	Crafton, Wm. A.	Wheel wrighting	350					12	10				6	3	2		1	125	500	✓									
20																													
21	Kuffler, August	Boots + Shoes	1000	2	1			12	10	1.50		500	12					900	3250 35100	Transferred from Sched 3									
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REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

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COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

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COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

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COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

(20)

[7—261.]

Received Sept 18, 80

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 40

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

29 Johnson

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Fallston Precinct, in the County of Harford, State of Md, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me,

William R Olesh
Enumerator.

Post Office: Pleasantville

	Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor. Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation. On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ⅔ time only.	On ½ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used. On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used. Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Lee, Joseph	Blacksmithing	600	2	2 1			12	9	~~1.35~~	90	200	11	1				200	800										
2	Kirk, Samuel	Blacksmithing	200	2	2 1			10	10	~~1.75~~	120	300	11		1			150	~~700~~ 800										
3	Aby, David	Blacksmithing	250	2	2 1			12	10	~~1.75~~	120	300	12					200	~~500~~										
4	Dennemont, Elias	Wheelwrighting	600	2	2			11	9	2	1	450	12					150	1200										
5	Hollingsworth, J. C. & Son	Car & wag. making & repairing & Wheel	8240	9	~~8~~ 4			11	9	1.37	1.20	1200	12					3800	10000	Winters Run	192	Turbine	18	250	22				
6	Hollingsworth, Samuel	Ice Cream	1000	5	3			6	3	.75		250				6	6	~~800~~	~~2000~~										
7																													
8	Oathwin, George	Boots & Shoes	550	2	1			12	12	~~1.50~~	~~1.00~~	365	12					500	~~1100~~	Transferred from Schedule 5									
9	Lein, Barney	"	100	3	1			12	12	~~2.00~~	1.00	260	12					400	~~750~~ 750										
10																			17385										
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REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

COLUMNS 13 to 17.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for in one or more of the columns 13 to 17, thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and 2 months idle.

COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

(2)

[7—261.]

Received August 21, 80

2a

Page No. .....
Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 41

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in ....., in the County of Hanford, State of M. U., during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: .....

R. Dickey
Enumerator.

	Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $50 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor. Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation. On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used. On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used. Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Lomer Bro	Woollen Factory	15000	13	3	2	8	11	9	1½	70	1600	full	time				3000	6600	Winters Run	12		Turbine	2½	174	18		Hfl Agt	

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

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COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

(30)

Received August 21, 80

[7–261.]

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 43

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz.:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Nottingville Post 4th Dist, in the County of Harford, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Nottingville Harford Co., Md.

H. Melville Smith
Enumerator.

	Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor. Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation. On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used. On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used. Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	John A. Amos	Blacksmithing	250	~~2~~	+			~~12~~ 12	10	~~1.00~~		~~$2.40~~	9				3	$200	$600	The labor in these shops									
2	S. P. Richardson	Blacksmithing	200	2	+			~~12~~ 12	10	~~1.00~~		~~3.25~~	12					$150	$623	was nearly all done by the men									
3	Thomas McCann	Shoemaking	50	+	+			12	12	~~1.50~~		~~470~~	11				1	180	600	who conducted them consequently									

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

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[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

(32)

[7–261.]

Recd Aug 21 80

2d Johnson

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 44

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Stevens Precct of Elect Dis No 5, in the County of Howard, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: .....

James A Webster
Enumerator.

	Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor: Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation: On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used. On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used. Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Laughton Hezekiah	Blacksmithing	800					10	10				12					370	1200	✓									
2	Harrison Wm T	Wheel Wrighting	200	4	—	—	—	10	10				12			12		~~50~~	~~200~~										
3	Burnes Joseph S	Black Smithing	600					10	10				12					340	1100	✓									
4	Whitford Winfield S	Fruit & vegetables Packer Canned & preserved	4000	35	14	12	15	11	10	1.40	1.00	700	2				10	2,700	5,400	✓									
5	Whitford Horace F	Fruit & Vegetables Packer Canned & preserved	3000	35	12	12	16	11	10	1.25	80	400	2				10	2,200	4,200	✓									
6	Flaherty William H	Wheel Wrighting	325					10	10				12					175	500	✓									
7	Sanders William	Black Smithing	225					10	10				12					60	600	✓									
8	Waller William T	Wheel Wrighting	300					10	10				12					160	575	✓									
9	Day George W	Fruit & vegetables Packer Canned & preserved	3000	20	4	8	8	11	10	1.00	100	325	2				10	1,550	2624	✓									
																			15899										

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

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COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

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[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

(36)

[7—261.]

Page No. 1
Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 45

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Dublin Precinct, in the County of Hanford, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Glenville P.O.

Wm A. Cooke
Enumerator.

Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor. Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation. On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used. On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used. Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
(1) Edward McAllen	Saw Mill Lumber	30,000	10	10			11	9		1,00	2500	9			3		25000	30,000	Deer Creek	15	1	Turbine	3	125	45			
(2) Tappers Jacob	Carriage Work Blacksmith	2400	3	3			10	8	2,00	1,00	200	4		7	1		500	1360	Pedlars Run	28	1	Turbine	3½	75	36			
(3) Smith, B. & J. Co.	Saw Mill Lumber	12000	15	15			10	10	100	100	3000	12					2500	8400	Deer Creek	14	1	"	3½	100	40			
(4) Knight James T.	" " "	4000	9	7			10	10	1,75	100	2000	12					1100	5000								1	1	20
(5) Wilson Samuel T.	Carriage Blacksmithing	1600	4	1	1	1	12	10	125	75	125	2			10		1320	2000										
(6) Denton Hunt & Son	Carriage Blacksmithing	15000	15	16			10	10	112		2000	12					1000	6300	Broadleaf	8	1	Turbine	4½	75	60			
~~(7) Noble Lamb~~	~~Blacksmithing~~	~~30,000~~	~~10~~				~~10~~	~~10~~	~~112~~	~~100~~	~~3000~~	~~12~~					Commenced Operations											
(8) Smith B. G.	Sawmill Stuff & Edging	2500	8	8			10	10	112	100	500	6		4	2		1600	3300	Pedlars Run	24	1	Overshot						
(9) Husband Joshua	Carriage Blacksmithing	15000	20	20			10	10	125	98	5080	12					3200	10000	Deer Creek	9		Turbine		52	60			
																		65560										

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

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COLUMNS 18 and 19.—These inquiries are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto,—especially in the case of small shops where book-accounts are not kept.

[18.]—The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

[19.]—The value of the product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods, or doing work, for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

(38)

[7—261.]

Received August, 21.80 2d Johnson

Page No. 2
Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 216

The following classes of Manufacturing Establishments will be reported on a SPECIAL MANUFACTURING SCHEDULE, and not on this Schedule, viz:

(1.) Boot and Shoe Factories.
(2.) Cheese and Butter Factories.
(3.) Flouring and Grist Mills.
(4.) Salt Works.
(5.) Lumber Mills and Saw Mills.
(6.) Brick Yards and Tile Works.
(7.) Paper Mills.
(8.) Coal Mines.
(9.) Agricultural Implement Works.
(10.) Quarries.

SCHEDULE 3.—MANUFACTURES.—Products of Industry in Havre de Grace, in the County of Harford, State of Maryland, during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Post Office: Havre de Grace

S. H. Hopper
Enumerator.

	Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Name of Business, Manufacture, or Product.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and Hours of Labor. Number of Hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in Operation. On full time.	On ¾ time only.	On ½ time only.	On ¼ time only.	Idle.	Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing. Omitting fractions of a dollar).	Power used in Manufacture. If water power is used. On what River or Stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Number of Wheels.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam power is used. Number of Boilers.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.
1	White Thos	Wheel Right	200					10	11				12					250	600	✓									
2	McVey Dr	Blk Smith	300	2	1			10	10	125		400	12					500	1500	✓									
3	Alexander John	Blk Smith	500	2	2			11	11	150	100	600	12					600	2300	✓									
4	" "	Wheel Right	500	2	2			11	11	150	100	600	12					900	2000	✓									
5	Wells Rufus K	Tin Smith	500	2	2			10	10	75		200	12					1000	2500	✓									
6	Sugan Le J	Saddle & Harness Maker	100					10	10				12					600	1000	✓									
7	Hall Geo	Carr's Maker	500	3		1		10	11	100		300	12					100	2000	✓									
8	Seneca S Q	Lime Burner	6000	350	40	200	90	10	10	200	125	15000				6	¼	6000	40000	✓							1	1	40
9	Carter Henry	Blk Smith	400	1	1			10	10	150		400	12					200	900	✓									
10	Murphy J W	Tin Smith	1000	1	1			10	10	175		300	12					1000	3000	✓									
11	Bechtold August	Bread & Cake Baker	300					12	12				12					1000	1600	✓									
12	McIlvain R A	Marine Railway	1000	20	7			10	10	175	100	2000	12					15000	25000	Sent Special Agent									
13	Spencer J W	Brick Maker	6000	12	3			10	10		100	1000	12					4000	7000	✓									
14	Stephenson Jos	Mill Stone Cutter	10000	200	10	50		11	11	300	125	6000	3				9	10,000	25000	✓									
15	Hall Edward	Bread & Cake product	300	1	1			10	10	150		300	8				4	1000	1500	✓									
16																													
17	Gillet, Jno. M.	Boots & Shoes	100	1	1			10	10	150		450	12					230	1175	Transferred from Schedule 34									
18	Hugenmotter L. L.	"	111					11	11				12					400	1176										
19																			118,751										

PROPERTY OF MARYLAND STATE LIBRARY

REMARKS.—The term "Productive Industry" must be understood, in its largest significance, to include not only all factories and large works, but also the mechanical trades, as blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, &c. The smallest shop should not be omitted, provided the production reaches $500 annually, including the cost of materials. Enumerators will take pains to reach all of the productive establishments, large and small, within their several districts.

COLUMN 2.—The kind of business or the character of product should be described as specifically as possible, thus: Sewing-Machines, Corsets, Furniture, Foundry, Machine Shop, Coopering, Blacksmithing, &c.

COLUMN 11.—In many establishments (as carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c.) it will be found that no ordinary laborers are employed. In this case column 11 will not be filled.

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COLUMN 20.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

COLUMNS 27 and 28.—Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

COLUMNS 26 and 29.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Received August ...

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 14

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 9 and 10.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—SALT WORKS.

Products of Industry in Havre de Grace, in the County of Harford, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

S. C. Hopkins

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Average number of hands employed: Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: November to May.	Wages and hours of labor: Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Wages and hours of labor: Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Wages and hours of labor: Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	Months in operation: On three-quarter time only.	Months in operation: On half time only.	Months in operation: Idle.	Materials: Total number of beeves slaughtered.	Materials: Average gross weight of beeves in pounds.	Materials: Total value of beeves slaughtered.	Materials: Total number of sheep slaughtered.	Materials: Average gross weight of sheep in pounds.	Materials: Total value of sheep slaughtered.	Materials: Total number of hogs slaughtered.	Materials: Average gross weight of hogs in pounds.	Materials: Total value of hogs slaughtered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1 Saunders Alex	1000	3	2						2175	1				150	180,000	8000	225	13000	400			
2																						
3																						
4																						
5																						
6																						

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—Continued.

Materials—Continued.: Value of all animals slaughtered.	Value of all other materials used, including cooperage.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Pounds of beef sold fresh.	Pounds of beef canned.	Pounds of beef salted or cured.	Pounds of mutton sold fresh.	Pounds of pork sold fresh.	Pounds of pork salted.	Pounds of bacon and hams.	Pounds of lard.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	Power used in manufacture: If water is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Wheels: Kind.	Wheels: Breadth, in feet.	Wheels: Revolutions per minute.	Wheels: Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1 10,000			9000				20,000		5000	1700	400	12,770										
2																						
3																						
4																						
5																						
6																						

SALT WORKS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Average number of hands employed: Females above 15 years.	Average number of hands employed: Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: November to May.	Wages and hours of labor: Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Wages and hours of labor: Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Wages and hours of labor: Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	Months in operation: On three-quarter time only.	Months in operation: On half time only.	Months in operation: Idle.	If by boiling process: Machines: Number of blocks.	Number of boilers.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of kettles.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of pans.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1																					
2																					
3																					
4																					
5																					
6																					

SALT WORKS—Continued.

If by boiling process—Continued.: Materials: Number of tons coal.	Value.	Number of cords wood.	Value.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	If by solar evaporation: Machines: Number of vats.	Aggregate area in square feet.	Materials: Total value of all materials.	Product: Number of bushels salt.	Value.	Power used in manufacture: If water is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Wheels: Kind.	Wheels: Breadth, in feet.	Wheels: Revolutions per minute.	Wheels: Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1																				
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 45

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 9 and 10.

Received August 21,80

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—SALT WORKS.

Products of Industry in Dublin District, in the County of Harford, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Wm. A. Cook

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	MATERIALS. Total number of beeves slaughtered.	Average gross weight of beeves in pounds.	Total value of beeves slaughtered.	Total number of sheep slaughtered.	Average gross weight of sheep in pounds.	Total value of sheep slaughtered.	Total number of hogs slaughtered.	Average gross weight of hogs in pounds.	Total value of hogs slaughtered.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Hopkins Joseph G.	$2,000	3	3		12	8	1.25	100	240	6		6		50	950	47.50	100	65	300	5	220.	550
2																							
3																							
4																							
5																							
6																							

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—Continued.

	MATERIALS—Continued. Value of all animals slaughtered.	Value of all other materials used, including cooperage.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Pounds of beef sold fresh.	Pounds of beef canned.	Pounds of beef salted or cured.	Pounds of mutton sold fresh.	Pounds of pork sold fresh.	Pounds of pork salted.	Pounds of bacon and hams.	Pounds of lard.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1	2300	80		25000			900	3300	425				3825										
2																							
3																							
4																							
5																							
6																							

SALT WORKS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	IF BY BOILING PROCESS. MACHINES. Number of blocks.	Number of boilers.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of kettles.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of pans.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1																						
2																						
3																						
4																						
5																						
6																						

SALT WORKS—Continued.

	IF BY BOILING PROCESS—Continued. MATERIALS. Number of tons coal.	Value.	Number of cords wood.	Value.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	IF BY SOLAR EVAPORATION. MACHINES. Number of vats.	Aggregate area in square feet.	MATERIALS. Total value of all materials.	PRODUCT. Number of bushels salt.	Value.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1																					
2																					
3																					
4																					
5																					
6																					

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Received August 21, 80

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 43

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 9 and 10.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—SALT WORKS.

Products of Industry in Norrisville Pct. 4th Dist., in the County of Harford, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

H. Melville Smith

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Materials: Total number of beeves slaughtered.	Average gross weight of beeves in pounds.	Total value of beeves slaughtered.	Total number of sheep slaughtered.	Average gross weight of sheep in pounds.	Total value of sheep slaughtered.	Total number of hogs slaughtered.	Average gross weight of hogs in pounds.	Total value of hogs slaughtered.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
E. E. Riley	350	1	1		12	10	100		$91			7		65	850	1950	20	85	60	8	150	64	1
																							2
																							3
																							4
																							5
																							6

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—Continued.

Materials—Continued.: Value of all animals slaughtered.	Value of all other materials used, including cooperage.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Pounds of beef sold fresh.	Pounds of beef canned.	Pounds of beef salted or cured.	Pounds of mutton sold fresh.	Pounds of pork sold fresh.	Pounds of pork salted.	Pounds of bacon and hams.	Pounds of lard.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	Power used in manufacture: If water is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
2074	16	2090	28600			900	960			80	282.50	3023											1
																							2
																							3
																							4
																							5
																							6

SALT WORKS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	If by boiling process: Machines: Number of blocks.	Number of boilers.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of kettles.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of pans.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
																							1
																							2
																							3
																							4
																							5
																							6

SALT WORKS—Continued.

If by boiling process—Continued.: Materials.: Number of tons coal.	Value.	Number of cords wood.	Value.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	If by solar evaporation.: Machines.: Number of vats.	Aggregate area in square feet.	Materials.: Total value of all materials.	Product.: Number of bushels salt.	Value.	Power used in manufacture.: If water is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
																					1
																					2
																					3
																					4
																					5
																					6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Received August, 21.80

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 42

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 9 and 10.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—SALT WORKS.

Products of Industry in Jarrettsville Precinct 4th Dist, in the County of Harford, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Solomon S Vetterill

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING.

	Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Materials: Total number of beeves slaughtered.	Average gross weight of beeves in pounds.	Total value of beeves slaughtered.	Total number of sheep slaughtered.	Average gross weight of sheep in pounds.	Total value of sheep slaughtered.	Total number of hogs slaughtered.	Average gross weight of hogs in pounds.	Total value of hogs slaughtered.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1	Amos & Sons Strouth	500	2	2		12			100	15			7		30	400	800	15	90	100				1
2	Gal & and Tipton	800	2	2		12			100	25			7		35	375	850	20	100	140				2
3	Arthur Josephs	300	2	1	1	12			75	10			6		18	300	540	10	80	50				3
4																								4
5																								5
6																								6

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—Continued.

	Materials—Continued.: Value of all animals slaughtered.	Value of all other materials used, including cooperage.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Pounds of beef sold fresh.	Pounds of beef canned.	Pounds of beef salted or cured.	Pounds of mutton sold fresh.	Pounds of pork sold fresh.	Pounds of pork salted.	Pounds of bacon and hams.	Pounds of lard.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	Power used in manufacture: If water is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
1	900			12000		154	1300					150	1500											1
2	1000			13200			2000					200	1800											2
3	500			2000		100	900					100	850											3
4																								4
5																								5
6																								6

SALT WORKS.

	Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	If by boiling process: Machines: Number of blocks.	Number of boilers.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of kettles.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of pans.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
1																								1
2																								2
3																								3
4																								4
5																								5
6																								6

SALT WORKS—Continued.

	If by boiling process—Continued.: Materials.: Number of tons coal.	Value.	Number of cords wood.	Value.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	If by solar evaporation.: Machines.: Number of vats.	Aggregate area in square feet.	Materials.: Total value of all materials.	Product.: Number of bushels salt.	Value.	Power used in manufacture.: If water is used.: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels.: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used.: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
1																						1
2																						2
3																						3
4																						4
5																						5
6																						6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 39

Received August, 21.80

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 9 and 10.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—SALT WORKS.

Products of Industry in Bel Air, in the County of Harford, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Curtis A. Hollingsworth

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	MATERIALS. Total number of beeves slaughtered.	Average gross weight of beeves in pounds.	Total value of beeves slaughtered.	Total number of sheep slaughtered.	Average gross weight of sheep in pounds.	Total value of sheep slaughtered.	Total number of hogs slaughtered.	Average gross weight of hogs in pounds.	Total value of hogs slaughtered.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1	Coale, Jos. A.	5000	4	2		12	10	1.00	.50	540	12				150	1000	7500	250	50	1200	50	150	350	1
2	Whitaker, Aquilla	1500	2	1		12	10	1.00		200	12				75	1500	3000	50	65	195	12	200	125	2
3	Grafton, Lee.	500	1	1		12	10		.60	25	once a week out of				30	800	900	5	100	22	5	180	34	3
4																								4
5																								5
6																								6

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—Continued.

	MATERIALS—Continued. Value of all animals slaughtered.	Value of all other materials used, including cooperage.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Pounds of beef sold fresh.	Pounds of beef canned.	Pounds of beef salted or cured.	Pounds of mutton sold fresh.	Pounds of pork sold fresh.	Pounds of pork salted.	Pounds of bacon and hams.	Pounds of lard.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
1	9050		9050	75000			10000	6000			500	1000	10250											1
2	3320		3320	34500			1750	1920				450	4510											2
3	984		884	12000			250	625					1274											3
4																								4
5																								5
6																								6

SALT WORKS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	IF BY BOILING PROCESS. MACHINES. Number of blocks.	Number of boilers.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of kettles.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of pans.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1																							1
2																							2
3																							3
4																							4
5																							5
6																							6

SALT WORKS—Continued.

	IF BY BOILING PROCESS—Continued. MATERIALS. Number of tons coal.	Value.	Number of cords wood.	Value.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	IF BY SOLAR EVAPORATION. MACHINES. Number of vats.	Aggregate area in square feet.	MATERIALS. Total value of all materials.	PRODUCT. Number of bushels salt.	Value.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
1																						1
2																						2
3																						3
4																						4
5																						5
6																						6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 37

Received August 21, '80

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 9 and 10.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—SALT WORKS.

Products of Industry in 37th Enumeration Dist., in the County of Harford, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Bonfield Gorrell
Enumerator

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	MATERIALS. Total number of beeves slaughtered.	Average gross weight of beeves in pounds.	Total value of beeves slaughtered.	Total number of sheep slaughtered.	Average gross weight of sheep in pounds.	Total value of sheep slaughtered.	Total number of hogs slaughtered.	Average gross weight of hogs in pounds.	Total value of hogs slaughtered.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1	Arthur & Bro	$1000	2	2		12	12	per day 1.00		150	12				6.80	900	$2,840	43	170	126				1
2	Hopkins William	300	1	1		12	12	1.00		75	8	1		3	35	200	1.330	75	100	225	3	175	525	2
3																								3
4																								4
5																								5
6																								6

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING—Continued.

	MATERIALS—Continued. Value of all animals slaughtered.	Value of all other materials used, including cooperage.	Total value of all materials.	PRODUCTS. Pounds of beef sold fresh.	Pounds of beef canned.	Pounds of beef salted or cured.	Pounds of mutton sold fresh.	Pounds of pork sold fresh.	Pounds of pork salted.	Pounds of bacon and hams.	Pounds of lard.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
1	3000			42.000		300	1260						4163											1
2	1225			14.675		200	4500	525					2204											2
3																								3
4																								4
5																								5
6																								6

SALT WORKS.

	NAME OF CORPORATION, COMPANY, OR INDIVIDUAL PRODUCING TO THE VALUE OF $500 ANNUALLY.	CAPITAL (REAL AND PERSONAL) INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor. May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	MONTHS IN OPERATION. On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	IF BY BOILING PROCESS. MACHINES. Number of blocks.	Number of boilers.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of kettles.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	Number of pans.	Aggregate capacity in gallons.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
1																								1
2																								2
3																								3
4																								4
5																								5
6																								6

SALT WORKS—Continued.

	IF BY BOILING PROCESS—Continued. MATERIALS. Number of tons coal.	Value.	Number of cords wood.	Value.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	IF BY SOLAR EVAPORATION. MACHINES. Number of vats.	Aggregate area in square feet.	MATERIALS. Total value of all materials.	PRODUCT. Number of bushels salt.	Value.	POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE. IF WATER IS USED. On what river or stream? (See note below.	Height of fall, in feet.	WHEELS. Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	IF STEAM-POWER IS USED. Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
1																						1
2																						2
3																						3
4																						4
5																						5
6																						6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

(27)

[7–340.]

Received August 21, 80

2d Johnson

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 43

Special Schedule of Manufactures—No. 1.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Products of Industry in Nonesville Post 4th Dist, in the County of Harford, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

H. Melville Smith

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

	Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Average number of hands employed: Greatest number at any one time during the year.	Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Power used in manufacture: If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	Wm James A.	1200	3	2			10	8	$1.25		300	6			6	Branches of Deer Creek	27	1	Overshot	3	7	12	✓		
2	Ellis & Co.	800	4	2			10	10	1.25		300		8		4								1	1	6 ✓
3	Stile	2500	5	3			10	10	1.25		800		12										1	1	8 ✓
4																									
5																									
6																									
7																									
8																									
9																									
10																									

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

	Materials: Value of lumber used in manufacturing.	Value of iron and steel used in manufacturing.	Value of all other materials.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Seeders and planters: Number of corn-planters.	Number of cotton-planters.	Number of fertilizer distributers.	Number of grain-drills.	Number of grain-sowers.	Number of seed-sowers.	Number of transplanters.	Implements of cultivation: Number of clod-crushers.	Number of cotton-choppers.	Number of cultivators.	Number of harrows.	Number dozen of hoes.	Number of plows.	Number dozen of shovels.	Number of rollers.	Harvesting implements: Number of corn-shuckers.	Number of fruit-gatherers.	Number of grain-cradles.	Number of harvesters.	Number of dozen hand-rakes.	Number of dozen hay-forks.	Number of hay-loaders.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
1	75	390	25	490										20	6		36									
2	65	680	100	845													90									
3	200	2000	25	2225	1									18			250									
4																										
5																										
6																										
7																										
8																										
9																										
10																										

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Products—Continued.

	Harvesting implements—Continued: Number of hay-tedders.	Number of horse-rakes.	Number of lawn-mowers.	Number of mowers.	Number of potato-diggers.	Number of reapers.	Number of reapers and mowers combined.	Number of scythes.	Number of scythe-snaths.	Number of sickles.	Seed separators: Number of clover-hullers.	Number of corn-huskers.	Number of corn-shellers.	Number of fanning-mills.	Number of separators.	Number of threshers.	Miscellaneous: Number of cane-mills.	Number of cider and wine mills.	Number of feed steamers and boilers.	Number of hay and straw cutters.	Number of hay-presses.	Number of horse-powers.	Number of stalk-pullers.	Number of stone-gatherers.	Number of stump-pullers.	Number of syrup-evaporators.	Specify number and kind of other products.					Value of all other products not specified.	Total value of all products.
	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
1																											~~125~~	~~75~~	~~18~~			700	1000
2																											~~150~~	~~50~~	~~5~~			200	1350
3																											~~400~~	~~100~~	~~35~~			1200	3425
4																																	5775
5																																	
6																																	
7																																	
8																																	
9																																	
10																																	

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in su[illegible]

(2)

[7—343.]

Recd Aug 21 80
3d
Johnson

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 35

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Products of Industry in Abingdon (1st dis), in the County of Harford, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

S O M Courtney

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Saws: Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of muley saws.	Number of band-saws.	Materials: Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs.)	Proper saw-mill products: Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand laths.	Number of thousand shingles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1 W. Farland & Hitman	1000	2	2					1.00							1	1	1	Took Possession this Spring.							
2 Wright & Thos	600	2	2					1.00							1	1	1	Took Possession this Spring							
3 Hooker Edwd G.	700	3	2					1.00							1	1	2	Built this Spring.							
4 Patterson A T.	500	3	2			11	9	1.00	60	$100.	2	2	4	4	1	1	2	1		$800.	20	$1620.	160 160000	--	--
5																									
6																									

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

Proper saw-mill products—Continued: Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand sets of headings.	Number of thousand feet of bobbin and spool stock.	Total value of all products heretofore named.	Total value of all other products.	Remanufactures: Do you remanufacture any portion of your own cut into sash, doors, blinds, frames, clap-boards, &c.? [Yes or No.]	If so, give total value of such manufactures.	Give average number of hands employed in such remanufacture.	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? [Yes or No.]	If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?	Do you ship your product in your own vessels? [Yes or no.]	Power used in manufacture: If water is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1								Harford Co Md	no		no	Gunpowder Rd	25	1	Pitch back	8	20	14			
2								Harford Co Md	no		no	Winters run	14	1	Overshot	8	16	14			
3			2400					Harford Co Md	no		no	Bynums run	17	1	Turbine	1.75	180	12			
4								Harford Co Md	Partly	half	no	Bynums run	12	1	Overshot	8	16	16			
5																					
6																					

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Materials: Number of cords wood.	Value of all other material.	Total value of all materials.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

Products: Number of thousand common brick.	Number of thousand fire-brick.	Number of thousand pressed brick.	Value of tile.	Value of drain-pipe.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	Power used in manufacture: If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

(5)

[7—343.]

Recd Aug 21 80. 2d Johnson

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 54

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Products of Industry in Hall X Roads, in the County of Harford, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

This is Correct Statement — W. H. Paul

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Saws: Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of miley saws.	Number of band-saws.	Materials: Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs.)	Proper saw-mill products: Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand laths.	Number of thousand shingles.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Thompson & Co	1000	6	6			10	9	1.65	1.25	~~4000~~ 2500	12			0			2		2	~~2000~~ 1000	200	~~1200~~ 1875	2000			1
Malcolm Mill Co	2000	2	~~2~~			10	10	1.40	1.00	360 ~~1000~~ 600	12			0			2			~~2500~~ 1000	100	~~600~~ 700	200 ~~[illegible]~~			2
																										3
																										4
																										5
																										6

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

Proper saw-mill products—Continued.* Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand sets of headings.	Number of thousand feet of bobbin and spool stock.	Total value of all products heretofore named.	Total value of all other products.	Remanufactures: Do you remanufacture any portion of your own cut into sash, doors, blinds, frames, clap-boards, &c.? [Yes or No.]	If so, give total value of such manufactures.	Give average number of hands employed in such remanufacture.	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? [Yes or no.]	If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?	Do you ship your product in your own vessels? [Yes or no.]	Power used in manufacture: If water is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
			$5000					Harford Co Md	yes	all	No								~~20~~ 1	1	10	1
			2100					Harford Co Md	yes	All	No								~~30~~ 1	1	20	2
																						3
																						4
																						5
																						6

I certify that I have this day completed the Enumeration of the District assigned me and that I have done so faithfully and to the best of my ability. Made in accordance with law and my oath of office.

W. H. Paul
Enumerator
June 30 1880

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Materials: Number of cords wood.	Value of all other material.	Total value of all materials.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
																		1
																		2
																		3
																		4
																		5
																		6

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

Products: Number of thousand common brick.	Number of thousand fire-brick.	Number of thousand pressed brick.	Value of tile.	Value of drain-pipe.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	Power used in manufacture: If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
																	1
																	2
																	3
																	4
																	5
																	6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

(10)

[7—343.]

Recd Aug 21 80

2d Johnson

Supervisor's Dist. No. 1
Enumeration Dist. No. 34

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Products of Industry in Churchville Precinct, in the County of Harford, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Chas D Blackburn

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

	Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Saws: Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of muley saws.	Number of band-saws.	Materials: Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs.)	Proper saw-mill products: Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand laths.	Number of thousand shingles.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Henby Benj F.	1400	X	X			12	10	~~700~~			12					X	1	1		750.	50.	800.	50	✓	
2	Michael David E	1500	X	X			12	8	~~700~~			12						1	1		600	25	625	40	✓	
3	Bill James H	2000	X	X			12	10	~~700~~			12					X	1	1		500	25	~~550~~ 575	90	✓	
4																										
5																										
6																										

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

	Proper saw-mill products—Continued: Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand sets of heading.	Number of thousand feet of bobbin and spool stock.	Total value of all products hereto fore named.	Total value of all other products.	Remanufactures: Do you remanufacture any portion of your own cut into sash, doors, blinds, frames, clap-boards, &c? [Yes or No.]	If so, give total value of such manufactures.	Give average number of hands employed in such remanufacture.	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? [Yes or no.]	If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?	Do you ship your product in your own vessels? [Yes or no.]	Power used in manufacture: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	If water is used: Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1				$1000.					Neighborhood	Yes	50000	No	James Run	20	1		1½	200	10	✓		
2				900.					Neighborhood	Yes	40000	No							10.	1	1	10 ✓
3				~~700~~ 800					Neighborhood	No	90000	No	Thomas Run	14	1	Turbine	2½	200	10	✓		
4																						
5																						
6																						

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

	Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Materials: Number of cords wood.	Value of all other material.	Total value of all materials.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

	Products: Number of thousand common brick.	Number of thousand fire-brick.	Number of thousand pressed brick.	Value of tile.	Value of drain-pipe.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	Power used in manufacture: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	If water-power is used, wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

(23)

[7–343.]

August, 2180
2d Johnson

Supervisor's Dist. No. 4
Enumeration Dist. No. 42

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Products of Industry in Jarrettsville Precinct 4th District, in the County of Harford, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Solomon S. Pettigrill

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

	Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Saws: Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of muley saws.	Number of band-saws.	Materials: Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs.)	Proper saw-mill products: Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand laths.	Number of thousand shingles.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Morse George W.	1000	2	1		1	12	10	1.25	.75	96		12			X	X	1	1		$647	$15	$662	64	10	
2	Remington Lorenzo	500	2	2			12	10	1.25	.75	50			12		X	X	1	1		300	5.00	305	20		
3	Gaynor James	500	2	2			12	10	1.25	.75	100			12		X	X	1	1		800	20	820	78		
4	Henderson John W.	2500	X	X			10	10						12		X	X	1	1		400	10	410	40		
5																										
6																										

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

	Proper saw-mill products—Continued: Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand sets of headings.	Number of thousand feet of bobbin and spool stock.	Total value of all products heretofore named.	Total value of all other products.	Remanufactures: Do you remanufacture any portion of your own cut into sash, doors, blinds, frames, clap-boards, &c.? [Yes or No.]	If so, give total value of such manufactures.	Give average number of hands employed in such remanufacture.	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? [Yes or no.]	If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?	Do you ship your product in your own vessels? [Yes or no.]	Power used in manufacture: If water is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1				862.	✓				Neighborhood				Susquehanna	9	1	Breast	5	12	8	✓		
2				650.	✓				immediate Neighborhood				Winter run	13	1	Overshot	5	14	8	✓		
3				1200.	✓				" " "				Deer Creek	10	1	Turbine		14	9	✓		?
4				700.	✓				" "											1	1	8
5																						
6																						

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

	Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Materials: Number of cords wood.	Value of all other material.	Total value of all materials.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

	Products: Number of thousand common brick.	Number of thousand fire-brick.	Number of thousand pressed brick.	Value of tile.	Value of drain-pipe.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	Power used in manufacture: If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

(29)

[7—343.]

Received August 21, 80

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 43

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Products of Industry in Nottingville Precinct 4th District, in the County of Harford, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

H. Melville Smith
Enumerator

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

	Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Saws: Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of muley saws.	Number of band-saws.	Materials: Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs.)	Proper saw-mill products: Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand laths.	Number of thousand shingles.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
(1)	Washington Barton	1600	2	3			12	8	125	75	230	4			8	1	3	3			1500	50	1550	150	3	1
(2)	Wiley, James A.	3000	2	1			12	8	125		~~275~~ 200	10			2			2	1		$1500	$75	~~1600~~ 1575	105	50	100
(3)	Yates, R. A.	700	1	1			12	9	100		116		6		6			1	1		250	40	~~290~~ 290	100	~~50~~	~~60~~
(4)	Gill, William T.	600	2	1			12	9	125		145		6		6			1	1		300	~~20~~ 10	310	60	20	10
5																										
6																										

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

	Proper saw-mill products—Continued: Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand sets of heatings.	Number of thousand feet of bobbin and spool stock.	Total value of all products heretofore named.	Total value of all other products.	Remanufactures: Do you remanufacture any sash, doors, blinds, frames, or do you own cut into clap-boards &c.? [Yes or No.]	If so, give total value of such manufactures.	Give average number of hands employed in such remanufacture.	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? [Yes or no.]	If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?	Do you ship your product in your own vessels? [Yes or no.]	Power used in manufacture: If water is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1				$2725		No			Harford Co. Md. & York Co. Pa.	No		No								1	1	15
2				$2740		No			Harford Co. Md. & York Co. Pa.	No		No	Branch of Deer Creek	27	1	Overshot	3	7	12			
3				1500		No			Harford Co. Md.	No		No	Deer Creek	8	1	Breastsh	5	100	10			
4				1070		No			Harford Co. Md.	No		No	Deer Creek							1	1	10
5				8035																		
6																						

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

	Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Materials: Number of cords wood.	Value of all other material.	Total value of all materials.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

	Products: Number of thousand common brick.	Number of thousand fire-brick.	Number of thousand pressed brick.	Value of tile.	Value of drain-pipe.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	Power used in manufacture: If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very [illegible] also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported. [illegible] small one, mention also the larger.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance [illegible] be used in filling these columns. The best information available should be [illegible]

(39)

Received August, 21.80

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 116

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Sash Factory

Products of Industry in Middlebrow, in the County of Garrard, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

S. H. Hopper

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Saws: Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of muley saws.	Number of band-saws.	Materials: Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs.)	Proper saw-mill products: Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand laths.	Number of thousand shingles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Dubois John 5	80,000	52	33 ~~49~~			10	11	200	100 ~~150~~	$9000 ~~35000~~	10		2 ~~8~~		1	18	18	1		$3000 ~~$7000~~	$7500 ~~$1000~~	7500 ~~$11000~~	2000	150 ~~300000~~	100

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

Proper saw-mill products—Continued: Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand sets of headings.	Number of thousand feet of bobbin and spool stock.	Total value of all products heretofore named.	Total value of all other products.	Remanufactures: Do you remanufacture any portion of your sawn stuff into pail-staves, barrel-staves, clap-boards, &c.? [Yes or No.]	If so, give total value of such manufactures.	Give average number of hands employed in such remanufacture.	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? [Yes or no.]	If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?	Do you ship your product in your own vessels? [Yes or no.]	Power used in manufacture: If water is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
			$40000 ~~$2600~~		No ~~$2500~~	$26500	21	Penn & Maryland											1	1	60

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Materials: Number of cords wood.	Value of all other material.	Total value of all materials.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

Products: Number of thousand common brick.	Number of thousand fire-brick.	Number of thousand pressed brick.	Value of tile.	Value of drain-pipe.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	Power used in manufacture: If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

(35)

[7—343.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 45

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Products of Industry in Dublin District, in the County of Harford, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Wm A. Cook

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

	Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Saws: Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of muley saws.	Number of band-saws.	Materials: Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs.)	Proper saw-mill products: Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand laths.	Number of thousand shingles.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Wilson David	1000	2	2			10	8	125		800 ~~400~~	3		2	7	X	X	1	1		2400 ~~300~~	250 ~~50~~	2650 ~~350~~	200 ~~70000~~		
2	Green Serpentine & Marble Company	1000	1	1			10	10	112		~~300~~ 150	8			4			1	Upright		1300	125	1425 ~~325~~	100 ~~8000~~		
3	Gover Gerard	1500	1	1			10	10	100		150	2		6	4			1	Upright		1000	~~5~~ 100	1100 ~~1005~~	110 ~~25000~~		
4																										
5																										
6																										

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

	Proper saw-mill products—Continued: Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand sets of heatings.	Number of thousand feet of bobbin and spool stock.	Total value of all products heretofore named.	Total value of all other products.	Remanufactures: Do you remanufacture any portion of your own cutting, such as doors, blinds, frames, clap-boards, &c.? [Yes or No.]	If so, give total value of such manufactures.	Give average number of hands employed in such remanufacture.	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? [Yes or no.]	If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?	Do you ship your product in your own vessels? [Yes or no.]	Power used in manufacture: If water is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1				4000					Neighborhood	No		no	Deer Creek	10	1	Turbine	3	200	50	✓		
2				2000					" "	"		"	Broad Creek	22	1	"	1 8/12	250	20	✓		
3				2250					" "	"		"	Dunbar Creek	6	[illegible]	"	4	150	13	✓		
4																						
5																						
6																						

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

	Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Materials: Number of cords wood.	Value of all other material.	Total value of all materials.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Smith Richard G.	700 ✓	4	2		2	10	8	2.50	100	800	6		6		~~75~~	~~100~~	325
2																75	100	
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

	Products: Number of thousand common brick.	Number of thousand fire-brick.	Number of thousand pressed brick.	Value of tile.	Value of drain-pipe.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	Power used in manufacture: If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1	~~100000~~			25		600	$1425										
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

(11)

[7—343.]

Received Sept 18, 80

2d Johnson

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 40

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Products of Industry in Fallston Precinct, in the County of Harford, State of Md during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

William R. West

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Saws: Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of muley saws.	Number of band-saws.	Materials: Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs.)	Proper saw-mill products: Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand laths.	Number of thousand shingles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1 Hollingsworth, Nathaniel	3000	3	3			11	10	1.15	1.06	400	10		2		1	3	3	1		1000	100	1100	35 ~~35.000~~		
2																									
3																									
4																									
5																									
6																									

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

Proper saw-mill products—Continued: Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand sets of headings.	Number of thousand feet of bobbin and spool stock.	Total value of all products heretofore named.	Total value of all other products.	Remanufactures: Do you remanufacture any portion of your own cut into sash, doors, blinds, frames, clap-boards, &c.? [Yes or No.]	If so, give total value of such manufactures.	Give average number of hands employed in such remanufacture.	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? [Yes or no.]	If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?	Do you ship your product in your own vessels? [Yes or no.]	Power used in manufacture: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	If water is used: Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1			2500 ~~400~~	75 ~~25~~	Yes	2000	1	Harford & Baltimore Counties	No		Yes	Winters Run	17	1	Turbine	2	181	20			
2																					
3																					
4																					
5																					
6																					

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Materials: Number of cords wood.	Value of all other material.	Total value of all materials.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1 Spicer, Augustus J.	500	8	4	x	$1	12	10	3½	1	375	3			9	~~60~~ 60 x	~~50~~ 50	210
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

Products: Number of thousand common brick.	Number of thousand fire-brick.	Number of thousand pressed brick.	Value of tile.	Value of drain-pipe.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	Power used in manufacture: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	If water-power is used: Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1 ~~104000~~						936										
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

(16)

[7–343.]

Received August, 21.80

2d Johnson

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 39

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 5 and 6.

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

Products of Industry in Bel Air Precinct, in the County of Harford, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Curtis A. Hollingsworth

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

	Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Saws: Number of gangs.	Number of saws in gang.	Number of circular saws.	Number of muley saws.	Number of band-saws.	Materials: Value of logs.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials (including value of logs.)	Proper saw-mill products: Number of thousand feet of lumber.	Number of thousand laths.	Number of thousand shingles.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
1	Farnandiz, James S.	2500	2	1			10	10	1.25		275	4		5	3	x	x	1	1		2000	115	2115	200. ~~7200~~			1
2	Herman, J. M. S	300	1	1			9	9	1.00		125	4		1	7	x	x	1	1		2000	110	2100	350 ~~65000~~	30~~00~~		2
3	Waters, Wm. H S	2000	1	1			12	10	1.50		~~$~~600	6		2	4	x	x	1	1		600	15	615 ~~600~~	40~~000~~			3
4	Clark, Wm. T. S	1000	2	1			12	10		1.00	150	4	3	3	2	x	x	1	1		300	10	310 ~~300~~	75~~00~~	20~~000~~		4
5																											5
6																											6

LUMBER MILLS AND SAW-MILLS—Continued.

	Proper saw-mill products—Continued: Number of thousand staves.	Number of thousand sets of headings.	Number of thousand feet of bobbin and spool stock.	Total value of all products heretofore named.	Total value of all other products.	Remanufactures: Do you remanufacture any sash, doors, blinds, frames, or do you cut into clap-boards &c.? [Yes or No.]	If so, give total value of such manufactures.	Give average number of hands employed in such remanufacture.	From what region do you procure your logs?	Do you do your own logging? [Yes or No.]	If so, what proportion of your logs do you bring in?	Do you ship your product in your own vessels? [Yes or No.]	Power used in manufacture: If water is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
1				All 2700 2500	200	No	✓		Neighborhood	Yes	3/4		Binnums Run	26½	1	Turbine Laffell	1¼	453	19.3	✓			1
2				All 2800 2450	350	No	✓		Neighborhood	Yes	7/8		Winters Run	15	1	Turbine	2½	700	18	✓			2
3				All 1000 900	100	No	✓		Neighborhood	No			Winters Run	11	1	Laffell	2⅙	173	16	✓			3
4				All 825 750	75	No	✓		Neighborhood	No			Deer Creek	8	1	Turbine Laffell	3⅓	150	15	✓			4
5				600	125																		5
6																							6

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS.

	Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hours in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Materials: Number of cords wood.	Value of all other material.	Total value of all materials.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	Horen, Wm.	500 ✓	4	~~HHH~~			12	10		~~95~~	481	6			6	~~50~~	~~100~~	212	1
2																50	100		2
3																			3
4																			4
5																			5
6																			6

BRICK YARDS AND TILE WORKS—Continued.

	Products: Number of thousand common brick.	Number of thousand fire-brick.	Number of thousand pressed brick.	Value of tile.	Value of drain-pipe.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	Power used in manufacture: If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
1	100 ~~000~~						900											1
2																		2
3																		3
4																		4
5																		5
6																		6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 46

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Received August, 21, 1880

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Hancock Shore, in the County of Harford, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

S. N. Hopper

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor: May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Hocalon Jno H	2000	2	2			10	10	100		660	12				3	800	Both								

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

Power used in manufacture—Continued. If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Materials: Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1	1	60	6000	$105 00	500	$200	$25	$5700	2400 30 per day		1500		30000	19000 3700			$142 44

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

General inquiries applicable to all factories named above.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages: Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Inquiries applicable to cheese factories only.

Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.
16	17	18	19	20	21

Inquiries applicable to butter factories only.

Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
22	23	24

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

Inquiries applicable to butter factories only—Cont'd.

Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of butermilk and skimmed milk sold.
25	26	27

Inquiries applicable to combined butter and skim-cheese factories only.

Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38

Inquiries applicable to condensed milk factories only.

Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.
39	40

Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.) Height of fall, in feet. Wheels: Number. Kind. Breadth, in feet. Revolutions per minute. Horse-power. If steam-power is used: Number of boilers. Number of engines. Horse-power.

On what river or stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

[7—344.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 45

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Received August 21 80
2d Johnson

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Dublin Precinct, in the County of Harford, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Wm H. Cook.

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	Power used in manufacture: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Allen Edwards	20,000	10	5			11	9	1.75	100	1000	9			3	4	1200	Only for market	5000	Deer Creek	15	1	Turbine	3	125	45
Wilson David	6000	5	2			12	10	1.50	100	400	12				3	500	Custom	500	Deer Creek	10	1	"	3	120	25
Noble Benjamin	8000	3	1			12	14	1.50	100	300	12				3	500	Custom		Deer Creek	6	1	"	5	60	40
4																									
5																									
6																									

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

Power used in manufacture—Continued. If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Materials: Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1					20,000	10,000	600	10600					1,080,000	40000			
2			1200	1500	1000	500	200	2700	250				53000	19570			12,000
3			1500	2000	9000	5000	100	7100	400		5000		48100	46000	2000		3000
4																	8000
5																	2700
6																	

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

General inquiries applicable to all factories named above.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages: Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	Inquiries applicable to cheese factories only: Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Inquiries applicable to butter factories only: Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
~~Smith H~~																							
Smith Newlin N.	3000	4	4			75	50	537	537	June 1 79 Full	May 31 80	70	100	264000							11000	24	35
2																							
3																							
4																							
5																							
6																							

Newlin N. Smith
Actual $ 2640
product $ 3850
OK
B.

2d Johnson

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

Inquiries applicable to combined butter and skim-cheese factories only: Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Inquiries applicable to condensed milk factories only: Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	Power used in manufacture: If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1	20		4000		24													
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

(31)

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 44

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Recd Aug 21 1802d Johnson

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Sterns Precinct of Elect Dist 105, in the County of Hanford, State of Montana during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

James A. Webster

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor: May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1 Pyle Nathan	4500	2	2			10 12	12	1.00	75	300	4	5	3		3	128	All Custom	12 bushel per hr	Broad creek	13	1	Over Shot	6½	8	13
2 Strutt Margaret	4000	2	1			15 11	11	1.00	75	50	4	5	3		3	60	All Custom	8 bushel per hr	Broad creek	14	1	Under Shot	7½	6	10
3 Bell N. R.	4000	2	1			10	12	1.00		70	3	6	3		3	50	all custom	10 bushel per hour	Broad Creek	7½	1	Leffill	3½	80	14
4 Love Jacob	4000	2	2			12	12	100	75	50	4	5	3		2	50	⅔ custom	12 per Hour	Deep Run	15	1	Over Shot	4½	4	12
5																									
6																									

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

Power used in manufacture—Continued. If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Materials: Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
			2080	2496 ~~1.20~~	5070	2541 ~~450~~	504	4829	462		4500		180.000	128.640 ~~9000~~	3.150		5.753
			1000	1200 ~~120~~	2800	1260 ~~450~~	204	1226 2490	200		2000		140.000	27.500			3.100
			1000	1200 ~~120~~	1300	40 520	12	600 1732	200		1000		75.000 ~~36000~~	2800	100		2200
			800	~~115~~ 920	5000	~~50~~ 250	18	~~280~~ 3435	160		3000		240,000	42500			5000
																	16053

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

General inquiries applicable to all factories named above.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages: Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Inquiries applicable to cheese factories only.

Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.
16	17	18	19	20	21

Inquiries applicable to butter factories only.

Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
22	23	24

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

Inquiries applicable to butter factories only—Cont'd.

Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.
25	26	27

Inquiries applicable to combined butter and skim-cheese factories only.

Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38

Inquiries applicable to condensed milk factories only.

Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.
39	40

Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.) Height of fall, in feet. Wheels: Number. Kind. Breadth, in feet. Revolutions per minute. Horse-power. If steam-power is used: Number of boilers. Number of engines. Horse-power.

On what river or stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

(28)

[7—344.]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 43

Received August 21, 80

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Monsville Precinct 4 dist., in the County of Harford, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

H. Melville Smith

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor: May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1 Wiley Jacob	2000	+	+			12 14	10	~~100~~		~~[illegible]~~	12				2	75	All Custom Work	No	Deer Creek	12	1	Breast Wheel	8	16	30
2 Fishel, Jacob	3000	2	+			8	9	~~100~~		~~340~~	12	12			4	100	All Custom Work	No	Branch of Deer Creek	24	1	Overshot	5	16	40
3 Wiley Matthew	2000	+	+			12	12	~~100~~		~~187~~		12			3	50	All Custom Work	No	Branch of Deer Creek	22	1	Overshot	4	5	16
4 Wilt, R. N.	1600	+	+			12	12	~~100~~		~~235~~		12			2	60	All Custom Work	No	Deer Creek	9	1	Undershot	4½	20	15
5 The work in these mills was principally done by the owners. The estimating of wages is made of the																									
6 average price of such labor, though in reality there was no wages paid.																									

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

Power used in manufacture—Continued. If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Materials: Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
			1000	$1250	9000	$4670	60	5800	200	10	50000		250000	28000		150	$6235
			3000	3600	10000	4000	00	7600	600		30000		265000	280000	7000	200	8730
			1000	1250	5000	2000	00	3250	200	10	25000		~~[illegible]~~ 1,340,000	135000		100	3767
			2000	2500	5500	2350	25	4875	400		12500		145000	160000		280	5780
																	74512

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

General inquiries applicable to all factories named above: Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages: Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	Inquiries applicable to cheese factories only: Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Inquiries applicable to butter factories only: Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

Inquiries applicable to butter factories only—Cont'd.: Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Inquiries applicable to combined butter and skim-cheese factories only: Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Inquiries applicable to condensed milk factories only: Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
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The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 1
Enumeration Dist. No. 42

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Received August, 21 1880

2d Johnson

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Jonesville Dist. 4th District, in the County of Harford, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Solomon S. Wilherit

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 15 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor: May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	In there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used. On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1 Phillips Tyson	5000	2	1			12	12		75	150	6		6		3	100	2/3		Winters Run	21	1	Overshot	4½	8	12
2 Pennington Carrollton	5000	2	1			12	12		75	175	6		6		3	75	7/8		Winters Run	28	1	Turbine		401	18
3 McCarty J. W.	2000	+				10	10					12	12		2	40	7/8		Deer Creek	12	1	Undershot	5	70	70
4 Powers James E.	5000	2	1			12	12	1.25	75	150		12			3	140	1/2		Deer Creek	10	1	Turbine		35	30
5 Henderson John B.	1000	+	+			12	12						12		2	60	7/8		Little Creek	14	1	overshot	4	14	5
6																									

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

Power used in manufacture—Continued. If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Materials: Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1			5000	6250	6000	3000	250	10000	1100		45000		96000	100000	1800	800	11621
2			4500	5625	4800	~~7500~~ 2500	175	8300	900		33000		~~75000~~ 205,000	85000	2000		9125
3			1500	2000	2000	12000	300	3500	500		11000		~~70000~~	25000	6000		5000
4			~~4000~~ 3500	~~4000~~ 4200	~~7000~~ 10000	~~3500~~ 4800	20	$9020	700	20	30000		250000	20000		$700	$10000
5			1600	2000	3000	1500	15	3515	300		6000		50000	65000		300	3600
6																	36,346

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

General inquiries applicable to all factories named above: Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages: Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	Inquiries applicable to cheese factories only: Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Inquiries applicable to butter factories only: Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1																							
2																							
3																							
4																							
5																							
6																							

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

Inquiries applicable to butter factories only—Cont'd. Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Inquiries applicable to combined butter and skim-cheese factories only: Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Inquiries applicable to condensed milk factories only: Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1																									
2																									
3																									
4																									
5																									
6																									

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 41

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

2d Johnson

Received August 21 1880

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in _____, in the County of Harford, State of Md

during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

R. Dickey

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

	Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor: May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Hanna David	$1000	1	1			12	12		.60	~~240~~ 150	Full				3	40	Custom Work		Winters Run	12	1	Turbine	2 ft 2 in	200	16
2	Baldwin William	2000	1	1			12	12		.60	100	Full				2	60	Custom Work		Little Gunpowder	11	1	Overshot	12	12	12
3	Amos Zacarias	5000	1	1			12	12		.50	200	Full				2	60	Custom Work		Winters Run	14	1	Turbine	1 ft 4 in	300	12
4																										
5																										
6																										

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

	Power used in manufacture—Continued. If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Materials: Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1				2000	$2000.	5000	$2500.	$50.	$4550	400		12500		150000	100000	5000	100.	$6000.
2				1000	1000	2000	1500.	25.	2525.	200		8000		100000	50000		100.	3500.
3				2500	2500	5000	2500.	42	5042.	500		12500		200000	125000	6000	100.	7000.
4																		
5																		
6																		

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

	General inquiries applicable to all factories named above: Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages: Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	Inquiries applicable to cheese factories only: Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Inquiries applicable to butter factories only: Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1																								
2																								
3																								
4																								
5																								
6																								

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

	Inquiries applicable to butter factories only—Cont'd. Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Inquiries applicable to combined butter and skim-cheese factories only: Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Inquiries applicable to condensed milk factories only: Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1																										
2																										
3																										
4																										
5																										
6																										

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 40

Received Sept 18, 80

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Fallston Precinct, in the County of Harford, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

William R. West

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor: May to Novemb'r.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1 Mitchell, Hannah	3000	2	2			10	9				3	2	4	1	3	40	Custom & All	Yes, 6	Winters Run	11	1	Over Shot	10	16	10
2 Whitaker, Franklin	7000	3	3			12	12	1,50	1,00	312			12		3	50	Custom 1/3	Yes, 3	Winters Run	14	2	Turbine, Overshot	2-3 7 2,50 0-10	7-12 0-20	
3																									
4																									
5																									
6																									

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

Power used in manufacture—Continued. If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Materials: Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
			977	1250	1000	500	50	1800	196		2200		~~215.35~~ #5,770	215.00	250		2301
			6000	~~8900~~	4000	2000	25	10000	1400		4000		150000	~~5000~~ 166.000	2.000		11430
																	13,731
4																	
5																	
6																	

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

General inquiries applicable to all factories named above.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages: Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Inquiries applicable to cheese factories only.

Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.
16	17	18	19	20	21

Inquiries applicable to butter factories only.

Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
22	23	24

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

Inquiries applicable to butter factories only—Cont'd.

Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.
25	26	27

Inquiries applicable to combined butter and skim-cheese factories only.

Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38

Inquiries applicable to condensed milk factories only.

Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.
39	40

Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.) Height of fall, in feet. Wheels: Number. Kind. Breadth, in feet. Revolutions per minute. Horse-power. If steam-power is used: Number of boilers. Number of engines. Horse-power.

On what river or stream?	Height of fall, in feet.	Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 40

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Received Sept. 18, 80

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Fallston Precinct, in the County of Harford, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

William R. West

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor: May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1 Mitchell, Hannah (widow)	3000	2	2			10	9				3	2	4	1	3	40	Custom. All,	Yes, 6	Winters Run	11	1	Overshot	10	16	10
2 Whitaker, Franklin	7000	3	3			12	12	1,50	1,00	312			12		3	50	Custom 1/3	Yes, 3	Winters Run	14	2	Turbine, Overshot	2.3 / 0.10	72 / 20	50 / 7.12
3																									
4																									
5																									
6																									

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

Power used in manufacture—Continued. If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Materials: Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
			977	1250	1000	500	50	1800	196		2200		~~215.35~~ 5,770	215.00	250		2301
			6000	8400	4000	2000	25	10000	1400		4000		150.000	~~5000~~ 166.000	2.000		11430
																	13,731
4																	
5																	
6																	

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

General inquiries applicable to all factories named above: Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages: Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	Inquiries applicable to cheese factories only: Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Inquiries applicable to butter factories only: Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

Inquiries applicable to butter factories only—Cont'd.: Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Inquiries applicable to combined butter and skim-cheese factories only: Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Inquiries applicable to condensed milk factories only: Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
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POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 39

(14)

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Received August, 21.80 J. 2 d Johnson

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Bel Air Precinct, in the County of Harford, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Curtis A. Hollingsworth

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

	Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor: May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
1	Farnandis, James	800 personal	1	1			10	10	125		$275	9			3	2	110	Custom		Binnum Run	26½	1	Turbine	1¼	453	20	1
2	Herman, J. M.	3000	4	3			12	12	1.00	60	625	12				4	300	⅕ Custom		Winters Run	15	2	Turbines	2½	700	52	2
3	Waters Wm. H.	6000	1	1			12	10	100		360	12				3	100	Custom		Winters Run	11	1	Leffell	2½	148	21	3
4	Herman, Peter	3000	1	1			8	12		75	175	6	2	4		3	100	⅔ Custom		into Deer Creek Bynum Run	18	1	Overshot	7	152	16	4
5	Koff, Henry	2500					8	7						12		2	50	Custom		into Deer creek Thomas Run	22	1	Turbine Leffell	1½	550	13	5
6	Smith, James S.	4200	1	1			12	12		125	50	12				3	60	Custom		into Deer creek Green Spring branch	25	1	Turbine Leffell	1½	510	13	6

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

	Power used in manufacture—Continued. If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Materials: Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
1				4000	$4,000	1200	$900	100	~~4900~~ 5000	800	~~2~~	1000		~~4000~~ 57000	~~300~~ 67000	600		$10,000	1
2				12000	12,000	12000	6000	500	18500	2400		2000		~~30000~~ 64500	~~20000~~ 102000			25700	2
3				1500	1875	650	350	175	~~2225~~ 2500	300		~~200~~		~~3000~~	~~2000~~ 26000	1800		3900	3
4				1500	1875	2400	2520	105	~~4295~~ 4500	800		12500		~~6000~~ 107500	~~14000~~ 36400	500		5200	4
5				1500	1500	1500	600	100	2200	300				~~7500~~ 31500	~~200~~			3550	5
6				4000	4,000	8000	4000	500	~~8500~~ 8500	800		12500		~~240000~~ 97500	108000			10232	6

58.582

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

General inquiries applicable to all factories named above.

	Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages: Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Hooper, D. & Sons	2000	2	~~2~~ 1				70	~~450~~ 150		June 1 1879	May 31 1880	27	~~50~~ 75	100000
2															

Inquiries applicable to cheese factories only.

	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.
1	16	17	18	19	20	21
1						
2						

Inquiries applicable to butter factories only.

	Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
1	22	23	24
1	5000	20	~~32~~ 40
2			

D. Hoopes & Sons.
Material $ ~~506.~~ 750 ~~520~~
Product $ 1613.
OK
B

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1	1½	48	13																							
2																										
3																										
4																										
5																										
6																										

Inquiries applicable to cheese and butter factories only: Price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season. Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter. Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese. Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter. Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese. Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.

Inquiries applicable to condensed milk factories only: Number of pounds of condensed milk produced. Value of condensed milk produced.

Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.) Height of fall, in feet. Wheels: Number. Kind. Breadth, in feet. Revolutions per minute. Horse-power. If steam-power is used: Number of boilers. Number of engines. Horse-power.

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 month[illegible] months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are o[illegible] great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and o[illegible] of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing fo[illegible] means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, [illegible] or stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The h[illegible] should be used in filling these columns.

[illegible] RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 [illegible]
COLUMNS 16 to 21 [illegible]
COLUMNS [illegible]
COLUMNS [illegible]
COLUMNS [illegible]

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 39

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Received August, 21.80

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Bel Air Precinct, in the County of Harford, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Curtis A. Hollingsworth

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor: May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Wallace Andrews	3500					12	10				12				3	75	9/10 Custom		Little Deer Creek Woodside branch	28	1	Over shot	2 1/3	4	25	1
																										2
																										3
																										4
																										5
																										6

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

Power used in manufacture—Continued. If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Materials: Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
			3000	3600	4000	2400	200	6200	600		5000		195,000	68000	1000		7125	1
																		2
																		3
																		4
																		5
								0										6

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

General inquiries applicable to all factories named above.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages: Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	Inquiries applicable to cheese factories only: Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Inquiries applicable to butter factories only: Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
																								1
																								2
																								3
																								4
																								5
																								6

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

Inquiries applicable to butter factories only—Cont'd.: Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Inquiries applicable to combined butter and skim-cheese factories only: Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Inquiries applicable to condensed milk factories only: Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
																										1
																										2
																										3
																										4
																										5
																										6

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 38

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Recd Aug 21. 80

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Churchville Precinct, in the County of Harford, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

Chas O Blackburn

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor: May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Ubelin Jas	5000	2	2			12	12	50	50	200	10		2		3	50	All		James Run	24	1	Turbine	13 inch	400	12
Hall James H	2000	1	1			12	12				6		6		1	50	All		Thomas Run	14	1	Turbine	30 inch	250	10
Webb Mrs J A	3000	1	1			9	10	1.12		175	4		8		3	50	All		Davis Run	21	1	Turbine	15 inch	414	14

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

Power used in manufacture—Continued. If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Materials: Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
			5000	$6500	5000	$2500		$9000	1000	—	2500	—	110000	$500 00			$12000
														6000			
			5000	3000	9000	$4500		$4500	3000				60000	48000			5000
			3000	$4250	4000	$2000		6250	600				168000	37000			8000

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

General inquiries applicable to all factories named above: Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages: Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	Inquiries applicable to cheese factories only: Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Inquiries applicable to butter factories only: Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

Inquiries applicable to butter factories only—Cont'd.: Price per 100 pounds paid for fresh milk.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Inquiries applicable to combined butter and skim-cheese factories only: Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Inquiries applicable to condensed milk factories only: Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 37

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

CENSUS OFFICE — RECEIVED FEB 9 1881

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Dist 37, in the County of Hanford, State of Maryland
during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

P.O. Hopewell X Roads. Benfield Gorrell.

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor: May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Matthias Kinsey	1500	1	1			12	12	✓	25	150	12				3	50	1/2 custom			36	1	Breshot	4	7/3	✓/25	1
																										2
																										3
																										4
																										5
																										6

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

Power used in manufacture—Continued. If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Materials: Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
			6000	7000	800	400	50	7450	1200	✓	✓	✓	46000	85600	✓	✓	9884	1
																		2
																		3
				1600 / 5400	50 / 800 / 40000													4
																		5
																		6

CENSUS OFFICE — RECEIVED FEB 9 1881

Rock Run Mill Jan 7th 1881

Mr Francis A Walker

Dear Sir

Yours received. And notice being as dumb as the enumerator who called to take my business. I thought I would not try to fill up blanks but give you a statement and let you make out of it what you can

I employ no skilled mechanics or day laborers but one apprentice to whom I give $50 per year

I grind about $6000 bu wheat about half of which is custom work the balance

TORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Inquiries applicable to cheese factories only: Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Inquiries applicable to butter factories only: Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
									1
									2
									3
									4
									5
									6

ES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
										1
										2
										3
										4
										5
										6

...and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.

The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.

The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.

POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.

Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.

HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 36

Rec'd Aug 21 80 2d Johnson

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Dallas Road, in the County of Harford, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

This is a correct Statement — W. H. Paul

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor: May to Novemb'r.	Novemb'r to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Gilbert Martin	600	x	x			12	10	~~2.00~~	~~1.00~~		8			4	2	100	Custom work		Swan Creek	16	1	Overshot	5'	1	20
Mitchell Williams	700	x	x			12	10	~~2.00~~	~~1.00~~		11			1	2	100	. . .		Church Creek		1	Turbine			15
Noel Bohm & Co	3000	2	2			12	10	~~2.00~~	~~1.00~~		12				3	75	. . .		~~Bush Creek~~			~~Turbine~~			~~20~~
Tregaskis	5000	x	x			12	10	~~2.00~~	~~1.00~~		8			4	2	100	. . .		Chesapeake Bay	12	1	Overshot	5'	1½	15
Pole John	1000	2	2			12	10	~~2.00~~	~~1.00~~		10			2	3	75	. . .		Swan Creek		1	Turbine			15

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

Power used in manufacture—Continued. If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Materials: Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
			600	675	2000	1500	~~25.00~~	~~2500~~	120				1009800	~~20440~~			3120
					3500	2000	10	2010					1750000	~~21000~~			3920
1	1	2.25			9025	5000	25	5025					4512500	~~54150~~			7560
			500	575	2500	1800	15	~~4315~~ 2390	100				1250000	~~22500~~			3000
					4000	2800	50	2850					200000	~~24000~~			3500

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Certified Sheet [illegible] was duly completed The Commissioner of the Division [illegible] and that the return herein and truthfully made in accordance with law and the rules of the Office

W. H. Paul Commissioner

General inquiries applicable to all factories named above.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of [illegible] employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of pounds of milk used during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if purchased by the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Pounds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		18	19	20	21	22	23	24

Inquiries applicable to cheese factories only.

Inquiries applicable to butter factories only.

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

Inquiries applicable to butter factories only—Cont'd. Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Inquiries applicable to combined butter and skim-cheese factories only: Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.	Inquiries applicable to condensed milk factories only: Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.	Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
The inquiries in respect to the values of material and of product are of prime importance. Great care and judgment should be exercised in making the returns relative thereto.
The cost of Superintendence, Rent, Freight of goods to market, and other general expenses of a manufacturing establishment are not to be included in Materials. Mill Supplies and Fuel should be included.
The value of the Product, in the case of mills and factories producing for a distant market, means the wholesale price of the goods. In the case of small shops producing goods or doing work for the neighborhood only, the value of the product means the price charged at the shop.
POWER USED IN MANUFACTURE.—If the stream is a very small one, mention also the larger stream or river into which it flows.
Only serviceable boilers and engines are to be reported.
HORSE-POWER.—This is an inquiry of great importance. The best information available should be used in filling these columns.

NOTES RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

COLUMNS 1 to 15 have reference to all factories of this class, and should be filled for every establishment enumerated.
COLUMNS 16 to 21 have reference to manufacturers of cheese only.
COLUMNS 22 to 27 have reference to manufacturers of butter only.
COLUMNS 28 to 38 have reference to those factories that manufacture both cheese and butter.
COLUMNS 39 and 40 have reference to manufacturers of condensed milk.

Supervisor's Dist. No. 2
Enumeration Dist. No. 85

Special Schedules of Manufactures—Nos. 7 and 8.

Recd Aug 21 80
Lines - 2d Johnson

FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—CHEESE, BUTTER, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

Products of Industry in Abingdon (35 dis), in the County of Harford, State of Maryland during the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and ending May 31, 1880, as enumerated by me.

J. O. M. Courtney

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages and hours of labor: Number of hrs. in the ordinary day of labor: May to November.	November to May.	Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic.	Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Months in operation: On full time.	On three-quarter time only.	On half time only.	Idle.	Number of runs of stone.	Estimated maximum capacity per day, in bushels.	Do you do custom work or make only for a market? If the former, what proportion of your product is custom grinding?	Is there an elevator connected with your establishment? If so, state capacity in bushels.	Power used in manufacture. If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
~~Hartland & Hamm~~	~~$21500~~	~~4~~	~~4~~			~~14~~	~~15~~	~~1.75~~	~~50~~						~~4~~	~~400~~	~~Both 1/2~~	~~No~~	~~Little Gunpowder~~	~~25~~	~~2~~	~~Pitch Back~~	~~10~~	~~30~~	~~40~~
Seyler John H	$13000	4	4			14	14	1.62	100	500	10	5	1	0	4	425	Custom	No	Little Gunpowder	14	2	Turbine	3 1/6	140	270
E. J. Snow & Co	$12000	3	3			10	10	1.50	75	800	4		6	2	4	500	Both 1/2	No.	Winters Run	14	2	Overshot	12	14	30
~~Hardy Geo M~~	~~$6300~~	~~2~~	~~2~~					~~1.45~~							~~3~~	~~150~~	~~Both 1/2~~	~~No.~~	~~Bynums Run~~	~~17~~	~~1~~	~~Turbine~~	~~23 in~~	~~200~~	~~15~~
Hooker Edwd G	4000	3	2			12	12	1.00		300	6	6			3	100	Custom	No	Bynums Run	17	1	Overshot	10	18	20
~~Wright Robt J~~		~~2~~				~~Took Possession~~									~~2~~		~~Custom~~		~~Gunpowder~~	~~20~~	~~1~~	~~Turbine~~	~~20 in~~	~~200~~	~~10~~
~~Wright John T~~	~~7000~~	~~Took Possession the 1st~~															~~Custom~~		~~Winters Run~~	~~14~~	~~1~~	~~Overshot~~	~~6~~	~~20~~	~~16~~
~~Robinson A. J.~~	~~3300~~																		~~Bynums Run~~						

FLOURING AND GRIST-MILLS—Continued.

Power used in manufacture—Continued. If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.	Materials: Number of bushels of wheat.	Value.	Number of bushels of other grain.	Value.	Value of mill supplies.	Total value of all materials.	Products: Number of barrels of wheat flour.	Number of barrels of rye flour.	Number of pounds of buckwheat flour.	Number of pounds of barley meal.	Number of pounds of corn meal.	Number of pounds of feed.	Number of pounds of hominy.	Value of all other products.	Total value of all products.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
			Took Possession 1st of April 1880.														
			3000	$600	35000	$17500	150	22250	600	145			1,401,000.	179000	121000		26370
			10000	$12000	8000	$4000	200	16200	2000				400000	183000			17880
			Took Possession January 1st 1880														
			3000	$3600	5000	$2000	400	~~$6000~~ $6000	600		9000		~~150000~~ 130,000	~~150000~~ 15,000	10800		$6710
			Knows Nothing of Previous Operations and it Cannot be ascertained.														

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

General inquiries applicable to all factories named above.

Name of corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.	Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.	Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year.	Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youth.	Wages: Average day's wages for a dairyman.	Average day's wages for ordinary labor.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Total value of labor employed in the year.	Date when manufacturing season opened.	Date when manufacturing season ended.	Average number of cows furnishing milk during the year 1879.	Average cost of milk per 100 lbs., if bought at the factory.	Total number of pounds of milk used at the factory during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Inquiries applicable to cheese factories only.

Number of pounds of cheese made.	Kinds of cheese.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.
16	17	18	19	20	21

Inquiries applicable to butter factories only.

Number of pounds of butter made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.
22	23	24

CHEESE FACTORIES: BUTTER FACTORIES: COMBINED BUTTER AND SKIM-CHEESE FACTORIES: CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES—Continued.

Inquiries applicable to butter factories only—Cont'd.

Price per 100 pounds paid for making.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.
25	26	27

Inquiries applicable to combined butter and skim-cheese factories only.

Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of pounds of cheese made.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of butter produced.	Average pounds of milk used per pound of cheese produced.	Average price per pound at which butter was sold for the season.	Average price per pound at which cheese was sold for the season.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making butter.	Price per 100 pounds paid for making cheese.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of butter.	Cost of furnishing per 100 pounds of cheese.	Value of buttermilk and skimmed milk sold.
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38

Inquiries applicable to condensed milk factories only.

Number of pounds of condensed milk produced.	Value of condensed milk produced.
39	40

Power used in manufacture.

If water-power is used: On what river or stream? (See note below.)	Height of fall, in feet.	Wheels: Number.	Kind.	Breadth, in feet.	Revolutions per minute.	Horse-power.	If steam-power is used: Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	Horse-power.
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

NOTES.—All the 12 months of the year should be accounted for thus: 12 months on full time; or 8 months on full time and 4 months on half time; or 10 months on full time and two months idle.
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